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The

Treaty of Greenville

August 3, 1795

By

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"Coarse are his meals—the fortunes of the chase;
Amidst the running stream he slakes his thirst;
Toils all the day and at the approach of night,
On the first friendly bank he throws him down,
Or rests his head upon a rock till morn;
Then rises fresh, pursues his wonted game;
And if, the following day, he chance to find
A new repast, or an untasted spring,
Blesses his stars, and thinks it luxury!"

—*Selected.*

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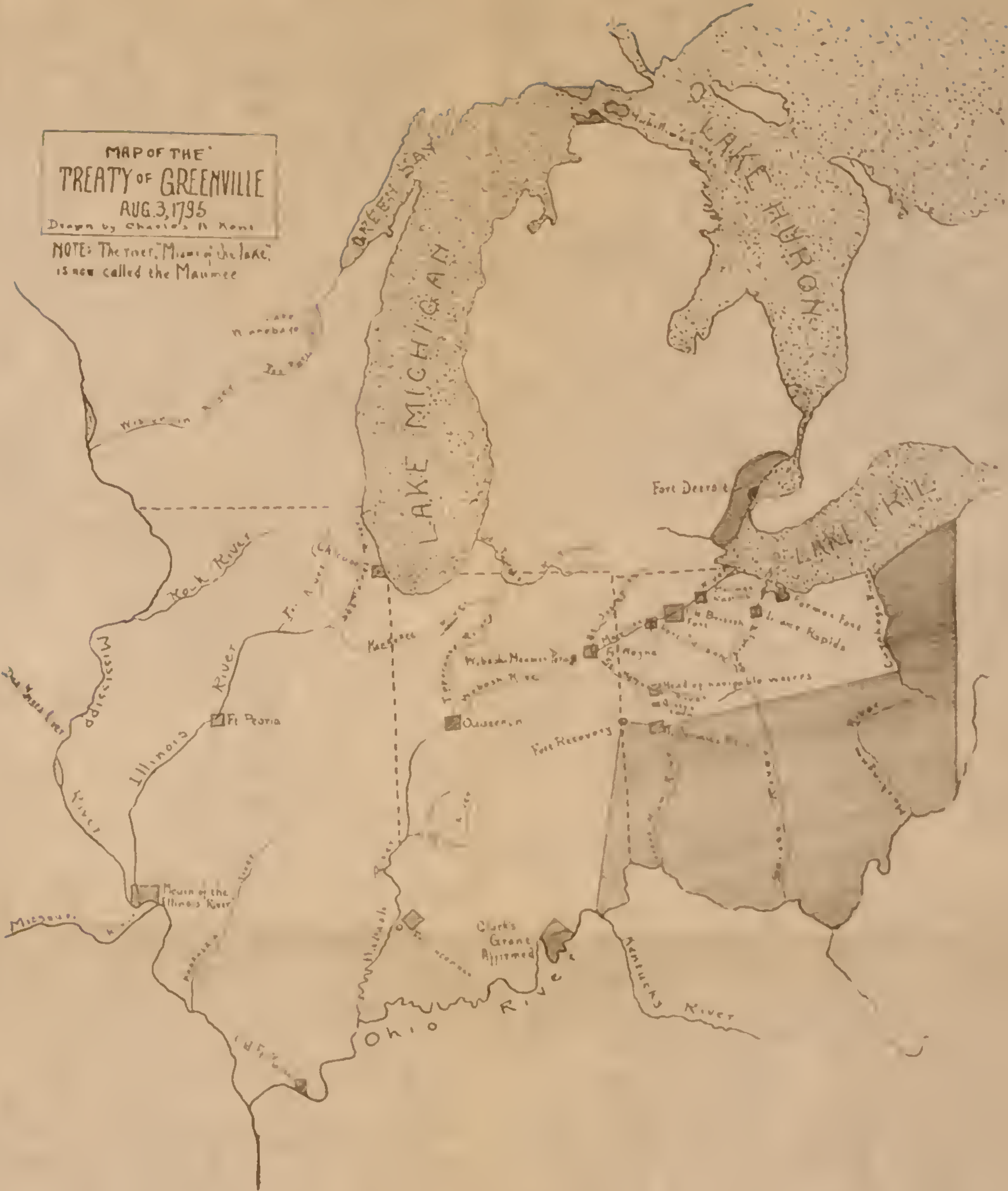
MAP OF THE
TREATY OF GREENVILLE
AUG. 3, 1795
NOTE: The river, "Miami of the lake,"
is now called the Maumee
LAKE MICHIGAN
LAKE HURON
LAKE ERIE
GREEN BAY
Fort Detroit
Rock River
Illinois River
Ft. Peoria
Fort Recovery
Head of navigable waters
Ouiatenon
Clark's
Grant
Affirmed
Ohio River
Kentucky River
Missouri
Lower Rapids

THE TREATY OF GREENVILLE.

August 3, 1795.

The Story of a Great Treaty whereby the Site of Chicago was Secured from the Indians by the U. S. Government, and the Great Indian Menace of the Northwest Shattered.

By Charles A. Kent, A. M., Principal of the Eugene Field Elementary School, Chicago, Ill.

It is not often that a small village like Greenville, nestled among the low hills at the western edge of Ohio, has fame thrust upon it, unless there a great person was born, a battle was fought, or a negotiation for peace once honored the place. Vienna is spoken oftener these days, where the infamous compact of 1815 was drawn up, possibly than as the seat of government and authority of one of the "central powers." Appomattox would long ago have been relegated to oblivion, save that Grant and Lee met there for parley and peace in those sad but glorious hours that ended the strife of the Civil War.

And so Greenville, bearing the name of a gallant and brave Revolutionary leader, might even already be forgotten, but that there was a treaty signed between the Indian confederacy and Anthony Wayne, representing the United States Government, and a stop put to the general menace of Indian conspiracy nearly a century and a quarter ago.

One ought to go back to 1763, in retelling the story, to that time when, after four bloody wars to "bring a decision," as military men now like to say it, between England and France for the ultimate control of the North American continent. A treaty signed that year in Paris provided that France give over to Spain all lands west of the Mississippi River and the town of New Orleans, which controlled the navigation of that river. She in the same year made over all her claims to land east of the Mississippi to England, retain-

ing two small fishing islands in the Gulf of St. Lawrence. The transfer was not immediate, however, for when England attempted to take possession of her new dominions west of the Alleghanies and north of the Ohio, trouble with the Indians in that section arose at once. The French, embittered by the loss of this territory, stirred up the savages against the English, and the conspiracy of Pontiac was the core of the revolt—till his death in 1769 put an end to the remonstrance. England had driven out of North America successively the Dutch (1664) and now the French (1763). Spain alone remained to contest possession, and she gave Florida to England in exchange for Havana, which the English had captured during the war.

The English government had no sooner quieted her title to North America, so far as her European rivals were concerned, than her very own colonists along the Atlantic seaboard bestirred themselves to oppose her unjust discriminations against them wherein they had been given no expression or voice in the management of affairs of the realm. The year that saw the English jack first run up over Fort Chartres (1765) was the identical year that bears the date of the repeal of the Stamp Act—a move intended to conciliate the men of Massachusetts and the east who made continued protest to the home government across the Atlantic against unfair representation of the colonies in Parliament. "Committees of Correspondence" and other effective secret agencies of communication between the colonies were built up to further the spread of liberal ideas and of resistance to the follies of the prime ministry of England. The relations between the king and the colonist subjects grew no better.

Emigration to the west of the Alleghanies moved forward slowly, because of the dangers of Indian treachery and the slow-perfecting plans for safety developed there under English rule. Sir Guy Carleton had been appointed Governor of Canada in 1768. Henry Hamilton was Lieutenant Governor, and Carleton assigned him as superintendent of Detroit and the dependencies included in the entire Northwest. It thus became Hamilton's duty to put down all insurrections, to quiet the Indians, and to uphold the power of England throughout the whole region from the Mississippi River east-

ANTHONY WAYNE.

ward to the mountains, south to the Ohio River. Thus it came about in 1778, when George Rogers Clark penetrated the region by way of the Ohio River and arrived undiscovered at Kaskaskia, capturing that place, with Fort Chartres, etc., that he met and routed Hamilton at Vincennes, the English troops having reached that fort on the Wabash by way of the Wabash River and the Maumee, after setting out from Detroit. Clark's brilliant conquest had a powerful effect, not only in heartening the French settlers, in gaining and retaining their confidence and support, but on one later day, when Jay and Franklin sat down in council with the English treaty delegates in 1783, and the royal commissioners stood out strong for a boundary line that would leave the region north and west of the Ohio River in the hands of England. Franklin pointed out to them the practical conquest of that area by Clark in 1778-9, and won over the English delegates to agree to the boundary of the United States being established west to the Mississippi.

Mention should be made here, in passing, to the Quebec Act of 1774, at which moment, it will be recalled, England possessed all of Canada and all land south, as far west as the Mississippi River, excepting a strip along the Mexican gulf coast which still belonged to Spain. In order, apparently, to strengthen the authority of the king in America, Parliament passed the act creating a distinct empire west of the mountains, ostensibly presumed to placate the French subjects permitted to remain in Canada but really intended to circumscribe England's colonies along the Atlantic shore, thus to restrain them from all aspirations to independence. For no settler might, under the terms of the act, pass over the Alleghanies from the seaboard in search or settlement of a home. To such an end all the region northwest of the River Ohio, west to the Mississippi, together with Canada, were consolidated, and all command over this boundless empire invested in one far-removed authority—the king.

The whole vast domain south of the Great Lakes was ceded rather grudgingly, we may imagine, by the Treaty of 1783. England did not wholly yield up her dominion there until 1796, when John Jay signed a treaty, according to the terms of which the English forces at last withdrew from Oswego, Niagara, Michillimackinac, Detroit and other forts

in the Northwest. In spirit England continued to nullify her cessions of 1783 and 1796, for, when renewed friction sprang up in 1812 over the "right of search," and war was again declared, the struggle broke out in the west at Detroit and at Fort Dearborn the first summer of the war. England's reluctance to carry out her treaty obligations in the west was the potential cause of the War of 1812, from the standpoint of western history.

The policy of England toward the colonists west of the Alleghanies was little less than that of outright persecution, carried on by deceiving the French as to the real character of the pioneers who were coming over the mountains seeking permanent homes, and by systematic bribe and delusion stirring up the Indians against whites of English descent who were among them. So far-reaching had this spirit of deception and propaganda been carried out, that it determined George Rogers Clark to launch his conquest of 1778-9. He won a signal victory over the personal forces of Hamilton at Vincennes, and a complete surprise at Kaskaskia, as well as a great moral victory in breaking the spell of fear and distrust among the French settlers and settlements, where it was now learned that the people from Virginia, from Pennsylvania and other eastern colonies were not hated murderers, but friends in the warmest and truest sense.

It was not so easy to convert the Indians to this view. Many of them had, in their ignorance and suspicion, long been taught to look upon the men from the Atlantic seaboard as their bitterest foes. And so, tribe after tribe, confederation after confederation, was enrolled against the feeble settlements of pioneers. Thus it came about that the great task confronting General Washington when he assumed office as first president was the settlement of the Indian question and the subjugation of the Indian hordes in the western country. With the treaty of peace of 1783, the terms of the Quebec Act were abrogated, so far as the United States were concerned, and emigration westward started up anew and grew with a tremendous pace. But no permanent safety could be guaranteed citizens who moved thither until and unless the savages were exterminated, driven out or bargained with. General Arthur St. Clair had been appointed military governor

CHIEF LITTLE TURTLE.

of the region now coming to be known as the Northwest Territory, and he, knowing the acute situation, resolved to strike the Indians first, assuming the aggressive by dispatching General Harmar with fourteen hundred men into the lair of the Indians about the head of the Maumee River in September, 1790. Harmar's raiding plans were at first successful, but when his command were returning, they were set upon by Little Turtle, the great Miami war chief, near where Fort Wayne now is, and all but annihilated.

After a year spent in renewed preparation, Governor St. Clair marshaled an army under his own command. He even journeyed to Philadelphia to consult Washington, who warned him against the treachery of the Indians as he had himself warned Braddock before him. Like Braddock, St. Clair suffered severely, and was himself surprised and his command all but destroyed by Little Turtle's strategy.

Of course this double set-back put an instant stop to all westward migration. The two defeats threw President Washington almost into despair. The cunning hand of England was seen in the calling of a great council of Indian tribes and warriors, to meet August 13, 1793, on the banks of the Maumee in the present state of Ohio. There, in hostile pow-wow it was determined that unless the United States government should agree to the Ohio River as the boundary line between the whites and the Indians, all the tribes would join in a relentless war, and there would be no peace.

The new American nation could not subscribe to such a humiliation. After the first outburst of sorrow and mortification was over, President Washington looked about for the leader he could depend upon to break up the overshadowing Indian menace. Anthony Wayne was called. He was given ~~two years~~ time to drill a picked force, capable of fighting the savages on equal terms. In October, 1793, with three thousand six hundred men he first moved six miles beyond Fort Jefferson. Here he halted and built Fort Greenville. A strong detachment went from there to the scene of St. Clair's defeat and built Fort Recovery. Wayne's army wintered within these two forts. The time spent in cutting roads and in bringing up supplies carried the attack forward to the following summer. Meanwhile, Little Turtle grew anxious for

a try-out of strength with Wayne's men, and made one of his characteristic onslaughts on the garrison at Fort Recovery, but was beaten back with great loss. When General Wayne got ready to move, Little Turtle expected him to strike off direct to the St. Mary's River, in the direction where Ft. Wayne now is, but instead he marched down the Maumee, and there, in the very heart of the Miami country built Fort Defiance, where Harmar had been overwhelmed four years before. By this move the Miami country was completely cut in twain.

On August twentieth Wayne's command came upon the forces of Little Turtle in an opening torn in the forest by a recent tornado, which had left the ground strewn with uprooted trees and bristling with their outstretched branches in every direction. Samuel Adams Drake, in his book, "The Making of the Ohio Valley States" tells the rest of the story in graphic way:

"Scrambling helter-skelter over the fallen trees, the Americans fell upon the crouching warriors with the cold steel. A swarm of tawny redskins rose up from the ground and fled before them. Then and not till then did the soldiers deliver their fire, right and left with destructive effect. Again they pushed on, giving the enemy no time to reload or rally for another stand. Soon, in every direction, they were being forced back by the impetuous onset of Wayne's veterans. In the rear, the men of the second line were madly racing after the first. They never caught up with it. The battle was won without them. Even the horse had found a way around the enemy's flank in time to do deadly work with their sabers. In every quarter of the field they could be seen riding down savages. Scores were trampled under foot by eager horsemen. After the chase had been kept up for two miles, a recall was sounded. The charge had been so decisive, the pursuit so swift, that half of the army could not get near the enemy."

After the battle "Mad Anthony" slowly and methodically moved his forces up the Maumee to its forks, and there built Fort Wayne, the thing St. Clair had planned to do but so signally failed to do. The scene of Little Turtle's final defeat and overthrow was ever after known as "Fallen Timbers". The defeat of the Indians in this battle cut the hostile tribes of the east from those of the west. The British soon evacuated the forts along the Great Lakes, and the last menace to the western pioneer was about to be put away.

The following winter was spent by Wayne in feeling out the temper of the defeated tribes with a view to a permanent peace. Nearly all the tribes met him at Greenville the succeeding summer (1795). On standing to speak to their chiefs and warriors assembled, Wayne held up, so that all could see it, a carved image of the arms of the United States. He knew that with an Indian everything had its symbol and every symbol a meaning. Pointing, therefore, to the eagle, seen clutching the sheaf of arrows with one talon, and with the other the olive branch, Wayne gave the dusky warriors to understand that war or peace rested now with them. An agreement was finally reached on the third day of August, whereby the Indians ceded some twenty-five thousand square miles of territory, and sixteen separate additional tracts for as many forts,—hence to be known as military reservations. By this treaty the Indians were pushed back from the Ohio River nearly to the divide separating the waters flowing to the Ohio from those running into Lake Erie, or, if the Western Reserve be included, more than two-thirds of the state of Ohio was now thrown open to settlement. Wayne had done his part equally well, whether as soldier or diplomat.

Thus came about the Treaty of Greenville, signed by Wayne for the United States government, Little Turtle (Meshekunnoghquoh) and ninety-three fellow-chieftains and fighters, for their tribes. It put an end to a destructive war, settled all controversies, and restored harmony and friendly intercourse between the Indians and the people of the new nation. Subsequent individual tribal treaties brought about the removal of all the Indians to lands successively further west.

That the Indians really desired permanent peace we have much evidence. At the treaty conference in Greenville, none of the Indians had made a greater sacrifice of long travel and exposure to be there than the Pottawattamies from the vicinity of Lake Michigan. "One piece of land six miles square at the mouth of the Chicago River, emptying into the southwest end of Lake Michigan where a fort formerly stood" was the price asked of them if they desired the friendship of the government of the great nation of the United States, and it was granted. With the waning influence of the British thereabouts, there were indications that the Potta-

wattamies looked even to the national government and its representatives as true friends. New-Corn, one of the chiefs present at Greenville, said to General Wayne "I have come here on the good work of peace; no other motive could have influenced me to undertake so long a journey as I have now performed, in my advanced age and infirm state of health. I come from Lake Michigan. I hope, after our treaty, that you will exchange our old medals and supply us with General Washington's. My young men will no longer listen to the British whom they have thrown off, and henceforth will view the Americans as their only friends. * * * Do not deceive us in the manner that the French, the British and the Spaniards have done". This was the spirit of the Treaty of Greenville, —"to put an end to destructive war, to settle all controversies, and to restore harmony".

The original of the great treaty is in the possession of the Ohio State Archaeological Museum at Columbus. Besides the signatures of Wayne and Little Turtle, were those of ninety-three chiefs and warriors of the Wyandots, Delawares, Shawanese, Ottawas, Chipewas, Putawatimes, Miamis, Eel-Rivers, Weea's, Kickapoos, Piankashawas and Kaskaskias. Witnesses signing the document were:—H. DeButts, aid-de-camp and secretary to General Wayne, Wm. H. Harrison and T. Lewis, aid-de-camps, James O'Hara, quarter-master-general, John Mills, major of infantry and adjutant-general, Caleb Swan, P. M. T. U. S., George Demter, lieutenant-artillery, David Jones, chaplain U. S. S., and ten others, mostly bearing French names. William Wells and seven others put down their names as "Sworn interpreters". Wells had long been a member of Little Turtle's household, and had fought against his own white kindred, aiding in the defeats of Harmar and St. Clair. For turning now to the pale-face in the battle of Fallen Timbers in 1794, the Indians never forgave him. His horrible death in the massacre at Fort Dearborn in 1812 was the revengeful consequence of that bitter hatred toward him throughout the entire Indian world.

Of the chiefs and warriors signing with Little Turtle the Treaty of Greenville, Winnemac and Wenameac was a close friend of the white traders and settlers about the Chicago River afterwards; then there were Maghpiway, or Red

Feather; Wapmeme, or White Pigeon; Suggamuk, or Black Bird, "chief actor of the Chicago Massacre of 1812". Another notable Indian character there was Mashipinashiwish, or Bad Bird. He it may have been who fought at Fallen Timbers the year before as Match-e-ke-wis, the great leader of the Chippewas. He is credited with surprising and capturing Fort Mackinac in 1763 in Pontiac's War. Longfellow makes mention of Mud-je-ke-wis in "Hiawatha".

A second Treaty of Greenville was subsequently signed in 1814, in the midst of the second war with Great Britain. Major General Wm. H. Harrison and Governor Lewis Cass of Michigan Territory represented the United States Government. The Wyandots, Senecas, Delawares, Shawanese and Miamis were the Indian tribes represented at the council table. The chief purpose of the treaty was to secure the closer cooperation of the warriors of the tribes in the struggle against England.

TREATY WITH THE WYANDOT, ETC., 1795.

[Copied from "Senate Documents," Vol. 39, pages 39–45.]

A treaty of peace between the United States of America and the tribes of Indians, called the Wyandots, Delawares, Shawanese, Ottawas, Chipewas, Putawatimes, Miamis, Eel-Rivers, Weea's, Kickapoos, Piankashaws, and Kaskaskias.

To put an end to a destructive war, to settle all controversies, and to restore harmony and a friendly intercourse between the said United States, and Indian tribes; Anthony Wayne, major-general, commanding the army of the United States, and sole commissioner for the good purposes abovementioned, and the said tribes of Indians, by their Sachems, chiefs and warriors, met together at Greenville, the headquarters of the said army, have agreed on the following articles, which, when ratified by the President, with the advice and consent of the Senate of the United States, shall be binding on them and the said Indian tribes.

ARTICLE I.

Henceforth all hostilities shall cease; peace is hereby established, and shall be perpetual; and a friendly intercourse shall take place, between the said United States and Indian tribes.

ARTICLE II.

All prisoners on both sides shall be restored. The Indians, prisoners to the United States, shall be immediately set at liberty. The people of the United States, still remaining prisoners among the Indians shall be delivered up in ninety days from the date hereof, to the general or commanding officer at Greenville, Fort Wayne or Fort Defiance; and ten

chiefs of the said tribes shall remain at Greenville as hostages until the delivery of the prisoners shall be effected.

ARTICLE III.

The general boundary line between the lands of the United States, and the lands of the said Indian tribes, shall begin at the mouth of the Cuyahoga river, and run thence up the same to the portage between that and the Tuscarawas branch of the Muskingum; thence down that branch to the crossing place above Fort Lawrence; thence westerly to a fork of that branch of the great Miami river running into the Ohio, at or near which fork stood Loromie's store, and where commences the portage between the Miami of the Ohio, and St. Mary's river, which is a branch of the Miami, which runs into Lake Erie; thence a westerly course to Fort Recovery, which stands on a branch of the Wabash; thence south-westerly in a direct line to the Ohio, so as to intersect that river opposite the mouth of Kentucky or Cuttawa river. And in consideration of the peace now established; of the goods formerly received from the United States; of those now to be delivered, and of the yearly delivery of goods now stipulated to be made hereafter, and to indemnify the United States for the injuries and expenses they have sustained during the war; the said Indians tribes do hereby cede and relinquish forever, all their claims to the lands lying eastwardly and southwardly of the general boundary line now described; and these lands, or any part of them, shall never hereafter be made a cause or pretence, on the part of the said tribes or any of them, of war or injury to the United States, or any of the people thereof.

And for the same considerations, and as an evidence of the returning friendship of the said Indian tribes, of their confidence in the United States, and desire to provide for their accommodation, and for that convenient intercourse which will be beneficial to both parties, the said Indian tribes do also cede to the United States the following pieces of land; to-wit. (1) One piece of land six miles square at or near Loromie's store before mentioned. (2) One piece two miles square at the head of the navigable water or landing on the St. Mary's river, near Girty's town. (3) One piece six miles

square at the head of the navigable water of the Au-glaize river. (4) One piece six miles square at the confluence of the Au-glaize and Miami rivers, where Fort Defiance now stands. (5) One piece six miles square at or near the confluence of the rivers St. Mary's and St. Joseph's, where Fort Wayne now stands, or near it. (6) One piece two miles square on the Wabash river at the end of the portage from the Miami of the lake, and about eight miles westward from Fort Wayne. (7) One piece six miles square at the Ouatanon or old Weea towns on the Wabash river. (8) One piece twelve miles square at the British fort on the Miami of the lake at the foot of the rapids. (9) One piece six miles square at the mouth of the said river where it empties into the Lake. (10) One piece six miles square upon Sandusky lake, where a fort formerly stood. (11) One piece two miles square at the lower rapids of Sandusky river. (12) The post of Detroit and all the land to the north, the west and the south of it, of which the Indian title has been extinguished by gifts or grants to the French or English governments; and so much more land to be annexed to the district of Detroit as shall be comprehended between the river Rosine on the south, lake St. Clair on the north, and a line, the general course whereof shall be six miles distant from the west end of Lake Erie and Detroit river. (13) The post of Michillimackinac, and all the land on the island on which that post stands, and the main land adjacent, of which the Indian title has been extinguished by gifts or grants to the French or English governments; and a piece of land on the main to the north of the island, to measure six miles on lake Huron, or the strait between lakes Huron and Michigan, and to extend three miles back from the water of the lake or strait, and also the islands De Bois Blanc, being an extra and voluntary gift of the Chipewa nation. (14) One piece of land six miles square at the mouth of the Chicago river, emptying into the southwest end of Lake Michigan, where a fort formerly stood. (15) One piece twelve miles square at or near the mouth of the Illinois river, emptying into the Mississippi. (16) One piece six miles square at the old Piorias fort and village, near the south end of the Illinois lake on said Illinois river: And whenever the United States shall think proper to survey and mark the boun-

daries of the lands hereby ceded to them, they shall give timely notice thereof to the said tribes of Indians, that they may appoint some of their wise chiefs to attend and see that the lines are run according to the terms of this treaty.

And the said Indian tribes will allow to the people of the United States a free passage by land and by water, as one and the other shall be found convenient, through their country, along the chain of posts herein before mentioned; that is to say, from the commencement of the portage aforesaid at or near Loromie's store, thence along said portage to the St. Mary's, and down the same to Fort Wayne, and then down the Miami to lake Erie; again from the commencement of the portage at or near Loromie's store along the portage from thence to the river Au-Glaize, and down the same to its junction with the Miami at Fort Defiance; again from the commencement of the portage aforesaid, to Sandusky river, and down the same to Sandusky bay and lake Erie, and from Sandusky to the post which shall be taken at or near the foot of the rapids of the Miami of the lake, and from thence to Detroit. Again from the mouth of Chikago, to the commencement of the portage, between that river and the Illinois, and down the Illinois river to the Mississippi, also from Fort Wayne along the portage aforesaid which leads to the Wabash, and then down the Wabash to the Ohio. And the said Indian tribes will also allow to the people of the United States the free use of the harbors and mouths of rivers along the lakes adjoining the Indian lands, for sheltering vessels and boats, and liberty to land their cargoes where necessary for their safety.

ARTICLE IV.

In consideration of the peace now established and of the cessions and relinquishments of lands made in the preceding article by the said tribes of Indians, and to manifest the liberality of the United States, as the great means of rendering this peace strong and perpetual; the United States relinquish their claims to all other Indian lands northward of the river Ohio, eastward of the Mississippi, and westward and southward of the Great Lakes and the waters uniting them, according to the boundary line agreed on by the United States and the king of Great Britain, in the treaty of peace made between

them in the year 1783. But from this relinquishment by the United States, the following tracts of land, are explicitly excepted. First. The tract of one hundred and fifty thousand acres near the rapids of the river Ohio, which has been assigned to General Clark, for the use of himself and his warriors. Second. The post of St. Vincennes on the river Wabash, and the lands adjacent, of which the Indian title has been extinguished. Third. The lands at all other places in possession of the French people and other white settlers among them, of which the Indian title has been extinguished as mentioned in the third article and fourth. The post of Fort Massac towards the mouth of the Ohio. To which several parcels of land so excepted, the said tribes relinquish all the title and claim which they or any of them may have.

And for the same considerations and with the same views as above mentioned, the United States now deliver to the said Indian tribes a quantity of goods to the value of twenty thousand dollars, the receipt whereof they do hereby acknowledge; and henceforth every year forever the United States will deliver at some convenient place northward of the river Ohio, like useful goods, suited to the circumstances of the Indians, of the value of nine thousand five hundred dollars reckoning that value at the first cost of the goods in the city or place in the United States, where they shall be procured. The tribes to which those goods are to be annually delivered, and the proportions in which they are to be delivered, are the following:

First. To the Wyandots, the amount of one thousand dollars. Second. To the Delawares, the amount of one thousand dollars. Third. To the Shawanese, the amount of one thousand dollars. Fourth. To the Miamis, the amount of one thousand dollars. Fifth. To the Ottawas, the amount of one thousand dollars. Sixth. To the Chippewas, the amount of one thousand dollars. Seventh. To the Putawatimes, the amount of one thousand dollars. Eighth. And to the Kickapoo, Weea, Eel-River, Piankashaw and Kaskaskia tribes, the amount of five hundred dollars each.

Provided: That if either of the said tribes shall hereafter at an annual delivery of their share of the goods aforesaid, desire that a part of their annuity should be furnished in

domestic animals, implements of husbandry, and other utensils convenient for them, and in compensation to useful artificers who may reside with or near them, and be employed for their benefit, the same shall at the subsequent annual deliveries be furnished accordingly.

ARTICLE V.

To prevent any misunderstanding about the Indian lands relinquished by the United States in the fourth article, it is now explicitly declared, that the meaning of that relinquishment is this: The Indian tribes who have a right to those lands, are quietly to enjoy them, hunting, planting, and dwelling thereon so long as they please, without any molestation from the United States; but when those tribes, or any of them, shall be disposed to sell their lands, or any part of them, they are to be sold only to the United States; and until such sale, the United States will protect all the said Indian tribes in the quiet enjoyment of their lands against all citizens of the United States, and against all other white persons who intrude upon the same. And the said Indian tribes again acknowledge themselves to be under the protection of the said United States and no other power whatever.

ARTICLE VI.

If any citizen of the United States, or any other white person or persons, shall presume to settle upon the lands now relinquished by the United States, such citizen or other person shall be out of the protection of the United States; and the Indian tribe, on whose land the settlement shall be made, may drive off the settler, or punish him in such manner as they shall think fit; and because such settlements made without the consent of the United States, will be injurious to them as well as to the Indians, the United States shall be at liberty to break them up, and remove and punish the settlers as they shall think proper, and so effect that protection of the Indian lands herein before stipulated.

ARTICLE VII.

The said tribes of Indians, parties to this treaty, shall be at liberty to hunt within the territory and lands which they now have ceded to the United States, without hindrance

or molestation, so long as they demean themselves peaceably, and offer no injury to the people of the United States.

ARTICLE VIII.

Trade shall be open to the said Indian tribes; and they do hereby respectively engage to afford protection to such persons, with their property, as shall be duly licensed to reside among them for the purpose of trade, and to their agents and servants; but no person shall be permitted to reside at any of their towns or hunting camps as a trader, who is not furnished with a license for that purpose, under the hand and seal of the superintendent of the department northwest of the Ohio, or such other person as the President of the United States shall authorize to grant such licenses; to the end, that the said Indians may not be imposed on in their trade. And if any licensed trader shall abuse his privilege by unfair dealing, upon complaint and proof thereof, his license shall be taken from him, and he shall be further punished according to the laws of the United States. And if any person shall intrude himself as a trader, without such license, the said Indians shall take and bring him before the superintendent or his deputy, to be dealt with according to law. And to prevent imposition by forged licenses, the said Indians shall at least once a year give information to the superintendent or his deputies, of the names of traders residing among them.

ARTICLE IX.

Lest the firm peace and friendship now established should be interrupted by the misconduct of individuals, the United States, and the said Indian tribes agree, that for injuries done by individuals on either side, no private revenge or retaliation shall take place; but instead thereof, complaint shall be made by the party injured, to the other: By the said Indian tribes, or any of them, to the President of the United States, or the superintendent, by him appointed; and by the superintendent or other person appointed by the President, to the principal chiefs of the said Indian tribes, or of the tribe to which the offender belongs; and such prudent measures shall then be pursued as shall be necessary to preserve the said peace and friendship unbroken, until the Legislature (or Great Council) of the United States, shall make

other equitable provision in the case, to the satisfaction of both parties. Should any Indian tribes meditate a war against the United States, or either of them, and the same shall come to the knowledge of the before-mentioned tribe, or either of them, they do hereby engage to give immediate notice to the general or officer commanding the troops of the United States at the nearest post. And should any tribe, with hostile intentions against the United States, or either of them, attempt to pass through their country, they will endeavor to prevent the same, and in like manner give information of such attempt, to the general or officer commanding, as soon as possible, that all causes of mistrust and suspicion may be avoided, between them and the United States. In like manner the United States shall give notice to the said Indian tribes of any harm that may be meditated against them, or either of them, that shall come to their knowledge; and do all in their power to hinder and prevent the same, that the friendship between them may be uninterrupted.

ARTICLE X.

All other treaties heretofore made between the United States and the said Indian tribes or any of them, since the treatry of 1783, between the United States and Great Britain, that come within the purview of this treaty, shall henceforth cease and be void.

In testimony whereof, the said Anthony Wayne, and the sachems and war chiefs of the before-mentioned nations and tribes of Indians, have hereunto set their hands and affixed their seals.

Done at Greenville, in the territory of the United States northwest of the river Ohio, on the third day of August, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-five.

[Here follow the signatures.]

H92 74 538

Deacidified using the Bookkeeper process.
Neutralizing agent: Magnesium Oxide
Treatment Date: March 2010

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